FEB 9 2000

MRL DIAGNOSTICS

510(k) Summary of Safety and Effectiveness (Page 1 of 6)

Applicant:

MRL Diagnostics

a Focus/MRL Inc. Company

10703 Progress Way Cypress, California 90630

Establishment Registration No:

2023365

Contact Person:

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Summary Date:

October 31, 1999

Device Name:

HSV-1 ELISA IgG

Classification:

Herpes Simplex Virus Serological Reagents

21 CFR §866.3305

Class III

Predicate Device:

1) HSV-1 ELISA Test System, Zeus Scientific, Inc.

2) HSV-1 Western Blot, University of Washington

3) HSV-1 Culture, University of Washington



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Device Description:

In the MRL Diagnostics HSV-1 ELISA IgG assay, the polystyrene microwells are coated with recombinant gG-1 antigen. Diluted serum samples and controls are incubated in the wells to allow specific antibody present in the samples to react with the antigen. Nonspecific reactants are removed by washing, and peroxidase-conjugated anti-human IgG is added and reacts with specific IgG. Excess conjugate is removed by washing. Enzyme substrate and chromogen are added, and the color is allowed to develop. After adding the Stop Reagent, the resultant color change is quantified by a spectrophotometric reading of optical density (OD) which is directly proportional to the amount of antigen-specific IgG present in the sample. Sample optical density readings are compared with reference cut-off OD readings to determine results.

Intended Use:

MRL Diagnostics' HSV-1 ELISA IgG test is intended for qualitatively detecting the presence or absence of human IgG class antibodies to HSV-1 in human sera. In conjunction with the MRL HSV-2 ELISA IgG, the test is indicated for 1) testing sexually active adults, with or without a clinical history of herpes, for aiding in the presumptive diagnosis of HSV infection to identify persons who are at risk for transmitting or acquiring HSV so they may be counseled, and 2) testing expectant mothers for aiding in the presumptive assessment of the risk for acquiring and/or transmitting HSV to their child, so they may be counseled.



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Expected Values:

An outside investigator assessed the device with masked, archived and unselected sera from 1) sexually active adults over the age of 14 (n = 246), and 2) from expectant mothers (n = 241). Serological "truth" was defined using a type specific Western blot from a major university located in the Northwestern United States. Excluding four atypical Western blots and three ELISA equivocals, the observed vs expected prevalences and the positive predictive values (PPV) and negative predictive values (NPV) for the two populations are as follows:

Expected vs Observed Prevalence with Sexually Active Adults & Expectant Mothers

| Population | HSV-1 | Expected | Prevalence | Observed Prevalence | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Sero-status | % | 95% CI | WB | MRL ELISA |
| Sexually | neg | 59.0% | 56.3-61.8% | 55.7% | 54.1% |
| Active Adults* | + | 41.0% | 38.2-43.7% | 42.3% | 43.9% |
| Expectant | neg | 65.2% | 64.2-66.2% | 71.0% | 71.8% |
| Mothers** | + | 34.8% | 33.8-35.8% | 28.6% | 24.5% |

^{*} Approximate prevalences for sexually active adult population estimated from unpublished values received from investigator at a major university in the Northwestern United States.

Predictive Values vs Prevalence with Sexually Active Adults & Expectant Mothers

| Pos | Neg | | Sexually Active Adults* | | | Expectant Mothers** | | | ** |
|------|------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------|------------|
| Prev | Prev | PPV | PPV | NPV | NPV | PPV | PPV | NPV | NPV |
| | | | 95%CI | | 95%CI | | 95%CI | | 95%CI |
| 90% | 10% | 99.1% | 98.1-99.6% | 57.1% | 39.4-75.9% | 99.4% | 98.4-99.9% | 68.8% | 41.6-91.7% |
| 80% | 20% | 97.9% | 95.9-99.1% | 75.0% | 59.4-87.7% | 98.8% | 96.5-99.7% | 83.2% | 61.6-96.1% |
| 70% | 30% | 96.5% | 93.2-98.5% | 83.7% | 71.5-92.4% | 97.9% | 94.1-99.6% | 89.5% | 73.3-97.7% |
| 60% | 40% | 94.7% | 89.7-97.7% | 88.9% | 79.6-95.0% | 96.8% | 91.1-99.3% | 93.0% | 81.0-98.5% |
| 50% | 50% | 92.2% | 85.4-96.6% | 92.3% | 85.4-96.6% | 95.2% | 87.2-99.0% | 95.2% | 86.5-99.0% |
| 40% | 60% | 88.8% | 79.6-94.9% | 94.7% | 89.8-97.7% | 93.0% | 82.0-98.5% | 96.7% | 90.6-99.3% |
| 30% | 70% | 83.5% | 71.4-92.3% | | 93.2-98.5% | 89.6% | 74.5-97.7% | 97.9% | 93.7-99.6% |
| 20% | 80% | 74.8% | 59.3-87.5% | 98.0% | 95.9-99.1% | 83.3% | 63.0-96.1% | 98.8% | 96.2-99.7% |
| 10% | 90% | 56.8% | 39.3-75.7% | 99.1% | 98.1-99.6% | 69.0% | 43.1-91.6% | 99.4% | 98.3-99.9% |

^{*} MRL HSV-1 ELISA IgG having 91.2% sensitivity & 92.3% specificity with sexually active adults.

^{**} Approximate prevalences for expected mother population estimated from published values.

^{**} MRL HSV-1 ELISA IgG having 96.0% sensitivity & 95.2% specificity with expectant mothers.



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Sensitivity and Specificity with Expectant Mothers An outside investigator assessed the device's sensitivity and specificity with masked, archived and unselected sera from expectant mothers (n = 241). Serological "truth" was defined using a type specific Western blot from a major university located in the Northwestern United States. Excluding one atypical Western blots and one ELISA equivocal, the results are:

Sensitivity, Specificity & Predictive Values with Expectant Mothers

| Attribute | % | Ratio (n/N) | 95% CI |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|------------|
| Sensitivity | 96.0% | 170/177 | 92.0-98.4% |
| Specificity | 95.2% | 59/62 | 86.5-99.0% |
| Pos Predictive Value | 98.3% | 170/173 | 95.0-99.6% |
| Neg Predictive Value | 88.9% | 59/69 | 75.0-92.8% |

Sensitivity,
Specificity &
Predictive
Values with
Sexually Active
Adults

An outside investigator assessed the device's sensitivity and specificity with masked, archived and unselected sera from sexually active adults over the age of 14 (n = 246). Serological "truth" was defined using a type specific Western blot from a major university located in the Northwestern United States. Excluding three atypical Western blots and two ELISA equivocal, the results are:

Sensitivity, Specificity & Predictive Values with Sexually Active Adults

| Attribute | % | Ratio (n/N) | 95% CI |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|------------|
| Sensitivity | 91.2% | 125/137 | 85.2-95.4% |
| Specificity | 92.3% | 96/104 | 85.4-96.6% |
| Pos Predictive Value | 94.0% | 125/133 | 88.5-97.4% |
| Neg Predictive Value | 88.9% | 96/108 | 81.4-94.1% |

Sensitivity with Culture Positives

An outside investigator assessed the device's sensitivity using sera from culture positive patients (n = 38). Disease state was defined using culture positivity and a type specific Western blot from a major university located in the Northwestern United States. The results are:

Sensitivity with Culture Positives

| Comparison | % | Ratio (n/N) | 95% CI |
|--------------------|-------|-------------|------------|
| MRL EL vs. Culture | 78.9% | 30/38 | 62.7-90.4% |
| MRL EL vs. WB | 81.1% | 30/37 | 64.8-92.0% |

Evaluation of CDC's HSV/CMV Panel An internal investigator evaluated the CDC's HSV/CMV serum panel (n = 99). The CDC panel results are presented as a means to convey further information on the performance of this assay with a masked, characterized serum panel. This does not imply an endorsement of the assay by the CDC. The results of the CDC panel evaluation were:

Evaluation of CDC's HSV/CMV Panel

| In | Interpretation | | % | Ratio | 95% CI |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|------------|
| CDC HSV-1 | CDC HSV-1 | MRL ELISA | | (n/N) | |
| + | + or neg | + | 93.1% | 54/58 | 83.3-98.1% |
| + | neg | neg | 100% | 13/13 | 75.3-100% |
| neg | neg | neg | 100% | 28/28 | 87.7-100% |



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Specificity with a Low Prevalence Population An outside investigator assessed the device's specificity using sera from a low prevalence population of college students. Serological "truth" was defined using a type specific Western blot from a major university located in the Northwestern United States. Excluding one ELISA equivocal, the results are:

Specificity with a Low Prevalence Population

| Interp | retation | % | Ratio | 95% CI |
|--------|-----------|-------|-------|------------|
| WB-1 | MRL ELISA | | (n/N) | |
| neg | neg | 98.2% | 55/56 | 90.5-100% |
| + | + | 75.0% | 18/24 | 53.3-90.2% |

Type Specificity with HSV-2 Western Blot Positives An outside investigator assessed the device's type specificity using HSV-1 Western blot negative and HSV-2 Western blot positive sera from the above described populations (n = 90): expectant mothers, sexually active adults, low prevalence persons, and HSV-1 culture positives. Serological "truth" was defined using a type specific Western blot from a major university located in the Northwestern United States. The results are:

Type Specificity with HSV-2 Western Blot Positives

| | Group | | % | Ratio | 95% CI |
|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------------|
| WB-1 | WB-2 | MRL EL | | (n/N) | |
| neg | + | neg | 91.1% | 82/90 | 83.2-96.1% |
| neg | + | + | 8.9% | 8/90 | 3.9-16.8% |

Cross-reactivity with Taxonomically Related Viruses

MRL assessed the device's cross-reactivity using sera (n=26) from 1) HSV sero-negative by another manufacturer's FDA cleared HSV ELISAS, and 2) IFA IgG positive for taxonomically similar viruses including CMV, EBV VCA, HHV6 and VZV. Discrepants between the FDA cleared HSV ELISAS and the MRL device were analyzed using a type specific Western blot from a major university located in the Northwestern United States. Excluding one ELISA equivocal that was not analyzed with the Western blot because of insufficient volume, the results are:

Cross-reactivity with Taxonomically Related Viruses

| IFA IgG Pos | % MRL EL Neg | Ratio (n/N) | 95% CI |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| CMV | 100% | 12/12 | 73.5-100% |
| EBV VCA | 100% | 24/24 | 85.5-100% |
| HHV6 | 100% | 24/24 | 85.5-100% |
| VZV | 100% | 23/23 | 85.2-100% |
| Total | 100% | 83/83 | 95.7-100% |



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Intra-assay and Inter-assay Reproducibility Study MRL assessed the device's intra-assay and inter-assay reproducibility using a slightly modified version of "Evaluation of Precision Performance of Clinical Chemistry Devices", NCCLS Document EP5-T2 (March 1992). Briefly, seven samples were run in duplicate, twice a day, for twenty days, for a total of forty runs, for a total of forty data points for each sample. Two sets of samples were masked duplicates.

Intra-assay & Inter-assay Reproducibility

| Sample | Index Mean | Intra-assay % CV | Inter-assay % CV |
|--------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 11* | 0.10 | 40.0% | 50.4% |
| 16* | 0.10 | 0.0% | 11.6% |
| 12** | 1.58 | 3.8% | 7.0% |
| 17** | 1.55 | 40.0% | 5.4% |
| 13 | 2.67 | 3.6% | 4.9% |
| 14 | 3.08 | 3.9% | 6.5% |
| 15 | 11.96 | 2.2% | 5.6% |

^{* #11 &}amp; #16 are masked duplicates. ** #12 & #17 are masked duplicates.

Inter-lot Reproducibility

An internal investigator assessed the device's inter-lot reproducibility. Five samples were run on three separate days with three separate lots. For one lot, the samples were run in triplicate, and run in duplicate with the other two lots. Each of the three lots had at least a different lot of Antigen Wells. The results are:

Inter-lot Reproducibility

| Sample | Index Mean | % CV |
|--------|------------|-------|
| 11* | 0.09 | 26.8% |
| 16* | 0.09 | 20.2% |
| 12** | 1.47 | 8.2% |
| 17** | 1.41 | 2.9% |
| 13 | 2.48 | 11.1% |
| 14 | 2.64 | 9.4% |
| 15 | 10.85 | 25.1% |

^{* #11 &}amp; #16 are masked duplicates. ** #12 & #17 are masked duplicates.

Inter-laboratory Reproducibility

An internal investigator and two off site laboratories assessed the device's inter-laboratory reproducibility. Each of the three laboratories ran seven samples in triplicate on three different days.

Inter-lab Reproducibility

| Sample | Mean Index | %CV of Lab Means | Mean of Lab %CVs |
|--------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | |
| 11* | 0.15 | 6.6% | 70.9% |
| 16* | 0.15 | 23.6% | 63.1% |
| 12** | 1.44 | 13.5% | 7.0% |
| 17** | 1.48 | 13.0% | 4.3% |
| 13 | 2.37 | 10.8% | 5.7% |
| 14 | 2.72 | 10.7% | 7.5% |
| 15 | 14.24 | 24.3% | 64.6% |

^{* #11 &}amp; #16 are masked duplicates. ** #12 & #17 are masked duplicates.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES



FEB 9 2000

Food and Drug Administration 2098 Gaither Road Rockville MD 20850

Mr. Michael J. Wagner, Esq. Senior Regulatory Affairs Specialist MRL Diagnostics 10703 Progress Way Cypress, California 90630

Re: K993754

Trade Name: HSV-1 ELISA IgG Test

Regulatory Class: III Product Code: MXJ Dated: January 31, 2000 Received: February 2, 2000

Dear Mr. Wagner:

We have reviewed your Section 510(k) notification of intent to market the device referenced above and we have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to legally marketed predicate devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments, or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (Premarket Approval), it may be subject to such additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 800 to 895. A substantially equivalent determination assumes compliance with the Current Good Manufacturing Practice requirements, as set forth in the Quality System Regulation (QS) for Medical Devices: General regulation (21 CFR Part 820) and that, through periodic QS inspections, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will verify such assumptions. Failure to comply with the GMP regulation may result in regulatory action. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the Federal Register. Please note: this response to your premarket notification submission does not affect any obligation you might have under sections 531 through 542 of the Act for devices under the Electronic Product Radiation Control provisions, or other Federal laws or regulations.

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This letter will allow you to begin marketing your device as described in your 510(k) premarket notification. The FDA finding of substantial equivalence of your device to a legally marketed predicate device results in a classification for your device and thus, permits your device to proceed to the market.

If you desire specific advice for your device on our labeling regulation (21 CFR Part 801 and additionally 809.10 for in vitro diagnostic devices), please contact the Office of Compliance at (301) 594-4588. Additionally, for questions on the promotion and advertising of your device, please contact the Office of Compliance at (301) 594-4639. Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21CFR 807.97). Other general information on your responsibilities under the Act may be obtained from the Division of Small Manufacturers Assistance at its toll-free number (800) 638-2041 or (301) 443-6597 or at its internet address "http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/dsma/dsmamain.html".

Sincerely yours,

Steven I. Gutman, M.D., M.B.A.

Director

Division of Clinical Laboratory Devices

Office of Device Evaluation

Center for Devices and Radiological Health

Steven Butman

Enclosure

510(k) Number (if known): <u>4993'754</u> Device Name: HSV-1 ELISA IgG Indications for Use: MRL Diagnostics' HSV-1 ELISA IgG test is intended for qualitatively detecting the presence or absence of human IgG class antibodies to HSV-1 in human sera. In conjunction with the MRL HSV-2 ELISA IgG, the test is indicated for 1) testing sexually active adults, with or without a clinical history of herpes, for aiding in the presumptive diagnosis of HSV infection to identify persons who are at risk for transmitting or acquiring HSV so they may be counseled, and 2) testing expectant mothers for aiding in the presumptive assessment of the risk for acquiring and/or transmitting HSV to their child, so they may be counseled. (PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE CONTINUE ON ANOTHER PAGE IF NEEDED) Concurrence of CDRH, Office of Device Evaluation (ODE) Division of Chinical Laboratory Devices 510(k) Number <u>K993</u>75 Prescription Use (Per 21 CFR 801.109) Over-The Counter Use OR

(Optional Format 1-2-96)